on June, 1968, or enals for three months from the of June, 1968, or enals gorled as the Goussiasury may determine. "Proposals for at "suffering sell, who reserves the sail help.

Maj. and C. S., U. S. A.

COVERNMENT SALE OF MOLASSES. OFFICE DEFOT COMMISSANT OF SUBSEPTENCE, WASSERVEYON, D. C., May 12, 1960.

1 proposals, in deplicate, of the form furnished management, with the reserved at this often antillers, m., on THURSDAY, May 21, 1960, for the sale

shock, m., on THUMBLAY, MAY ON THE MESS.

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barrols averaging about 42 gallons each, and 479
barrols averaging about 32 gallons each. I opposed will some be festived for iose than three (3)
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or the Covernment to request to O. HELD. Maj. and C. S., U. S. A. UNITED STATES MILITARY RAIL-

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SALE OF GOVERNMENT LUMBER

CHIRP QUARTEMARTER'S OFFICE, DESCRIPTION, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5, 1806.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5, 1806.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5, 1806.

James, at 120 clock m., for the parche.

or har, first in 180, at 1 of acceptance in the control of a control of a

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MIL-TRATE RAILMOND AT BRAZOS BANTIAGO

rited to this sale. Scattermoster General, (Bivision of Ever and Raffrond Transportation,) Westington, D. C., until the Brd day of June seri, at 12 o'clock, in, for this perchase of all the right, little, and interest of the Delice States is not to the United States Milliary Railmost from Brases San-tings to White's Basebs, Toras. The anis will isolated the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, iteratables, bridges, day, the relived masterials and supplies pertializing to the road-topyther with the rolling stock, only, mechinely, and other quijments. together with the rolling stock, one, manningry, and offier aquipment. He made will not imbude the title to the land, which case he because in the United States.

The scale will not imbude States oneth, and extended from States and the Control of States on the Richard States of States on the Richard States of States on the Richard States of Sta

More neville. The roady completed caves thirty miles of diffi-cult and torinous nevigation. Books on the wiver-pa-charge, it is estable, for ranging to the conveying, as high as a par barrie, and for ranging reference of the effect of the conveying and the conveying as a milestonic to the conveying and the conveying as a milestonic to the conveying and the conveying as a milestonic to the conveying and the conveying as a milestonic to the conveying and the conveying the conveying and the con The road is five fort gauge, good list, 7 rall, and full epitical.

More particular description of the property can be obtained as this willow, or at that of the Chief Quartermaster Hilliary Division of the Guil, at New Orleans.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies, whenever required to the control troops and supplies, whenever required to the control to the control calcond.

The terms of payment assessed will be those suited even the master favourists to the Government funds, to be paid on necessaries of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to rel can propose the proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for purchase of strance familiance on the firmeds finitesed." and siderased to the Division of lives and Rail Transportation, Chief Control of the Contro

Brored Colonel and A. Q. M., in charge Fourth Di-rision, Q. M. G. O.

CUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT
OF COLUMBIA.
WILLIAM F. DEWINS, p. 180, Depility Docket 7.
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VOL. VI.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1866.

to of the Government are Published in this Paper by Authority of THE PRESIDENT.

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A WISSEN IST.

By JOHN O. WHITTIRE.

Author of "Mend Muller," ear, see, the, it me beautifully printed evolune, with a fine Portrait of the Anthor, and an illustrait up this Birthpiace, the seems of the Posm. Frice, 81.35.

Nolking that has were appeared from our favorities flow Kenfand post will have a closer home-instress than this admirable production. It tells the story of his own they relied to the home-independent of readers will thank assw the poet who dan make them feel if reader the winter joys their boyhood knew. "The winter joys their boyhood knew."
With Whittler's own beautiful fines at the close of the poem, all those who pormes finow Boand cannot fail to

all those who perses manor federal cannot federal cannot federal dark printing—the few These Flemish printing—the few These Flemish printing of did days; fit will not by the brinesteed hearth, and stretch the hearth of desay that the wood fire's blaze! And stretch the hearth of desay try forth To warm these at the wood fire's blaze! And stretch the hearth of desay try forth Trans unseen twendown sewly mown, Or like fleming in colors blown From unseen twendown sewly mown, Or like fleming in colors blown. Or like fleming in colors blown boyond; The stretchist colors the grandful sense Of awardsamment, he known not whence, Azd, passing, sides with forcheads have Tie benediction of the size.

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THE NATIONAL UNION CLUB. The following is the list of officers and platform of principles of the Union NATIONAL CLUB Of Washington, D. C:

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PLATFORM OF THE NATIONAL UNION CLUB 1. Resolved, That we are now, as heretofo ardently attached to the Union of the States un-the Constitution of the United States, that we de the right of any State to cooode, and hold that

the right of any State to secole, and held that, all the little parts at second are unit and reid; that all the little are now States of this Union, as before the union of the think of the States are now States of this Union, as before the union of the General operatument, under the Constitution, to exclude a state from the Union or to govern it as a Territory.

2. Resolved, That our confidences in the ability, natrictium, and withdrawn of the Treatient Jourson is undiminished, and we cordistly approve the general policy of his administration.

3. Resolved, That we enforce the resolution of Congress of July, 1881, declaring the object of the ear on our part to be the defence and maintenance of the supremacy of the Constitution and the pre-

servathm of the Union, with the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired.

4. Reselves, That, in the impresse of the Chicago platform of 1800, and as quoted by the late President Lexcous in his first inaugural address. "The maintenance inviolate of the rights of States, and especially of the rights of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions seconding to its own judgment andustriely, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, is assential to the hates of control which the seconding to

and indivisible forever," that the war

these many the representation of the manufacturing the region of the Union are satisfied by the Constitution of the Union are satisfied by the Constitution of the Union State to representation is the councils of the nation, as that all loyal members duly elected and returns a that all loyal members duly elected and returns. all loyal members duly elected and returned, go the requisite qualifications as presented by thould be admitted to their seats in Congless out unnecessary dainy by their, respective, as, and qualifications of its own members. Resolved, That treaton is a crims which should maked, and that we are opposed to comprog with trailors by bartering, "universal and for "universal suffrage."

ner winstever in aid of treason or rebe ever be assumed or paid. 10. Resolved, That we cordially endo coration policy of President Johnson a

10. Resolved. That we cordially endorse the resteration policy of President Jourson as wise, patriotic, constitutional, and in harmony with the loyal sentiment and purpose of the people in the suppression of the rabellion; with the platform upon which he was elected, with the declared policy of the late President Lixcorx, the action of Congress, and the piedges given during the war.

11. Resolved, That the nation own a lasting debt of gratitude to the soldiers and sallors of the late was for the suppression of the rebellion, and that the country might live, are the wards of the people.

and should be cared for by the Government.

THE "GIDEON PRINTING OFFICE." ESTABLISHED IN 1805, JOSEPH L. PRARSON,

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SHATTSEN YENDLUCK.

We copy heaveths a perion of an abit and interesting acticle in the April number of the Westinester Persise, cuttiled "The United States Constitution, and the Secsation of the Westinester Persise, cuttiled "The United States Constitution, and the Secsation of the Westinester Persise, cuttiled "The United States Constitution, and the Secsation of the Westinester Persise, cuttiled "The United States Constitution, and the Secsation of the Westinester Persise, cuttiled "The United States Constitution, and the Secsation of the Sharecter was the Westinester and assumptions." Andere Johnson has given them the most complete the Westinester and the Secsation of the Sharecter was a secsation. A secsation of the secsat

nearly cost him his life, thanks to the outregueous violence of his separatist opponents.
He was obliged at last to fly from Tennessee,
and returned to Washington, where he remained throughout the war. Devoted to the
maintenance of the Union, Mr. Senstor Johnson, as he then was, supported the Washington Government in its determination to maintain with a strong hand the just-authority
and rights of the Federal Government. His
views of public policy assimilated themselves
more and more, as time went on, to those of
Mr. President Lincoln, and finally came into
perfect agricument with them. When the
latter was elected President a second time,
Mr. Johnson was elected with him as Vice
President. It was a most wise choice, for he
had shown a rare mixture of courage and
ability. He had remained faithful to the
Union, and being, as he was, a Southern Senator, the Ngrihernera by such a selection
clearly showed that it was not against the
South, as such, that they were fighting, but
against the violators of the law and the Constitution. Since his accession to the presidency he has discharged the duties of his
high office and directed the policy of the
country with a firmness, moderation and tact
which prove him to be a man of no ordinary
capacity. The work which Mr. Johnson and
his Government have had to do has been of
the most opposite character beset the object to which all their efforts have been directed—that of reconstructing the Union.
If too great leniency were shown, there was
danger of louing in point of fact one of the
best fruits of the crisis through which the
nation-had passed. For to abolish shavery
and yet leave the future of the former-slaves
entirely in the hands of their old masters,
would have been to abolish it only in name;
quarantees were necessary that this should
be a hous side abolition, carried into practical effect. It was also just to ask of the
South tangible proofs, in one form or another, of its sincerity and loyalty in returning to the Union.

On the other hand it

"The Union of the United States was intended by its authors to last as long as the States them selves shall last. The Union shall be perpetual are the words of the Confederation. "The form more perfect Union" by an ordinance of the people of the United States, is the declared purpose of it Constitution."

Constitution."

The prolonged labors and the earliest discussions by which this great work was accomplished are recalled, as is also the fact that all opinions and feelings were ultimately united in its support. It is shown that the Constitution possesses two most important powers: that of maintaining its authority and that of reforming itself when such reform is deemed necessary. Upon these points the message says:

stands of the South, but was both spit with the state of every great extent, avoided butted in its support. It is shown that the state to a very great extent, avoided butted these opposites the same of the support of the state of every great extent, avoided butted as proquenced worthy of an enlightmend and recognized that of referencing letter where are bright as the state of every and interest the state of every and interest the state of the support of of the supp

tion of the suffrage, are left undecided by
the President. He desires to accomplish
them in accordance with the united action
of Congress, and by its aid.

With regard to the freedmen the following
admirable language is held:

"But while I have no doubt that now, after the
close of the war, it is not competent for the Gensral Government to extend the sleedies frasichise in
the accessed Bitane, it is equally clear that good
faith requires the security of the freedmen in their
liberty and their property, their right to shoer, and
their right to claim the just return of their labor. I
cannot too strongly arge a dispansionale treatment of this subject, which should be carefully
kept aloof from all party series. We must equally
avoid basty assumptions of any natural impossibility for the two rices to live side by side in a
state of mutual beneate and good will. The experiment involves us in no insonsistency; let us, then
not be too easily disheartened. The country is
in need offisher, and the freedment are in small
into the best quantioned. I would not advise their
faired removal and evication. Let us rather
encourage them to honorable and medal industry,
where it may be benefited to themelves and to the
security; and instead of hasty anticipations of the
security of failure, int them he architecture and to the
security of failure, int them he architecture of the
the fair trial of the experiment."

As to the constitutional amendment for
the abolition of slavery, as "essentially a monopoly of labor," as "the element which has
so long perplexed and divided the country,"
and adds, further, "that the adoption of the
sth article, the President carmently advises
its adoption. It is interesting to observe how
he speaks of slavery as "essentially a monopoly of labor," as "the element which has
taken place, and which it was now the common desire of all to heal forever.

Such views of President Johnson fully
agree with those set forth by Mr. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, the ex-vice president of
the ex-separate

Usion would spit: He was right."

If there are still any persons prepared to assert that slavery had little or nothing to do with the secessionist movement and war, let them meditate upon this united testimony of President Johnson and of Mr. A. H. Stechenson

phens.

The message, pregnant as it is with the wisest, the most moderate, and the most enlightened policy, cencludes by an eloquent panegyric of the United States and its institutions. It is worth reading for its own sake, although in some respects it may be considered too highly colored, but it is especially desirable to do so in order to compare it with another panegyric on the same subject, uttered by a very different man, in very different circumstances. That of the President's message rons thus:

"Here is the great land of free labor where is

message runs thus:

"Here is the great land of free labor, where isdustry is blessed with unraisingled rewards, and
the bread of the working man is sweetened by the
consclousiese that the cause of the country is his own easies, his own adress, the own region of the country is his
the choice of activity are natural right. Here,
under the combined influence of a fruitful soil, gesized diffuse, and happy institutions, population has
increased fitness fold within a centary. Here,
through the easy development of boundless recoverse waith has increased with two-fold geneter

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

Do not, then, both facts and are prove that love of law and devotice Constitution are indelible feature American character, and that for a majority of the nation is prepared the very greatest sacrifices ! In it

all costs, its supreme and lawful rights?

Can an impartial mind any longer deny that the accessionists on the contrary trampled on the Constitution and the law, and appealed to that sword which decided against them, although the Federal Government had not oversteeped, even by a hair's breadth, its constitutional limits? And yet the came of such conduct was even werse than the conduct itself; for it arose from the opposition of the South to the wise and moderate policy of the free-soil statemen who, in 1861, came into the legal possession of constitutional power. The Southernors, rather than allow that policy to be admitted, broke through the law, took up arms, plunged the country into civil war, and sought by such lawless means to found a new confederation, based upon "the corner stone of clavery."

The war once closed, constitutional means and principles have alone guided the Federal Government in the deficate work of reconstruction. And even those have been applied with all the leniency compatible with the Federal Union's laws and just authority.

The following is the communication of General Graxy mentioned by us yesterday:
The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a communication from the Secretary of War, enclosing the following from Lieutenant General Grant, relative to the necessity of legislation upon the subject of reorganizing the army:

"Hause va Alay s or yes United States, 1

ject of reorganizing the army:

"Halles' is Arm is or yes Dayles briefly it.

"Row E M. Minuses, therefore of War."

"Sia: In view of the long delay in the lower House of Congress in agreeing upon a plan of reorganization of the army, suitable to our present requirements, and the urgent necessity for early action, I am induced to present the matter to you officially, and to ask the attention of Congress to it, believing that when they have the matter fairly before them they will do what should be done speedily.

that when they have the matter fairly before them they will do what should be done speedily.

"At the present time settlements are springing up with unasual rapidity in the district of country between the Missouri river and the Pacific ocean, where, heretofore, the Indian was left in undisputed possession. Emigrants are pushing to these settlements and to the gold fields of the Rocky Mountains by every available highway. The people flocking to these regions are citizens of the United States, and are entitled to the protection of the Government. They are developing the resources of the country to great advantage, thus making it the interest, as well as the duty, to give them military protection. This makes a much greater force west of the Mississippi necessary than was ever heretofore required.

"A military force is required in all the States heretofore in rebellion, and it cannot be forceen that the force will not be required for some time to come. It is still hoped that this force will not be necessary to enforce the laws, either State or national. But the difference of sentiment engendered by the great war which has raged for four years will make the presence of a military force necessary to give a feeling of security to the people. All classes disposed to obey the laws will feel this alike.

"To maintain order, the Government has been compelled to retain volunteers. All white volunteers have become dissatisfied, and claim that the contract with them has been violated by retaining them after the war was over. By reason of dissatisfaction they are no longer of use, and might as well be discharged at once—every one now remaining in service. The colored volunteers has equal right to claim his discharge, but, as yet, he has not done so. How long will existing laws authorize the retention of this force, even if they are content to remain?

"The United States Senate passed promptly a bill for the reorganization of the army, which, in my opinion, is as free from objection as any exet measure could possibly be.